

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 26, 1887.

Cardinal Maxims.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of E and Twentieth streets.
For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, Mr. Devine.
For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets, Island.
For Sixth Ward, John Little.
For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 274 North Capitol street, between B and C.
Dr. J. W. Perkins, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the American. To insure punctuality, subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of their houses, the name of the street or avenue it fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the carriers in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their residences:

2d Ward—B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th and F sts.
3d Ward—J. McNew, grocery, opposite N. J. market, on 7th street.
4th Ward—Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G, No. 390.
S. De Camp & Co., bookstore, 438, Pa. av., between 4-12 and 6th streets.

Note.—No money is to be paid to the carriers for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be collected weekly.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

TERMS.—The American will be issued twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the advertising patronage will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week, as sent or tri weekly, Five Cents.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our terms of advertising will be, for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion two and a half cents. All who favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business and stock in trade.

See first page.

We are desired to call the attention of the members of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association, to an adjourned meeting at 11 A. M. to-day.

Do not forget the American meeting to-night, at 8 P. M. Let all true Americans be on hand!

Subscribers in Georgetown will please pay their subscriptions to the *Carrier*. Cannot the "embodiment" provide a correspondent for the "American" from Georgetown?

We want an agent for Alexandria! One who is good at performing as well as promising, will be preferred.

The two Roman Catholic workmen who were turned out of the Navy Yard on Saturday week in company with fourteen Americans, to give an appearance of disinterestedness to the act, have been put to work by another of the bosses. So it goes. One boss discharges them and another employs them. Have any of the Americans been re-employed? They were discharged because there was no work for them. No work for Americans! Protestants! but plenty for Roman Catholics! Go it Mac!

A man was discharged from the Navy Yard on Saturday, because he spoke plainly to a Roman Catholic Priest who was badgering him for money.

FREE.—On Monday night a house at the corner of I and Seventh, Navy Yard, owned by Mr. Martin King, and occupied as a grocery store, was entirely destroyed.

APPOINTED.—George W. L. Kidwell, of Virginia, has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Charles F. M. Kidwell, deceased.

MISSOURI.

The Louisville Journal says that it has information enough to satisfy it, that notwithstanding the frauds now being perpetrated at Jefferson City with a view to secure the election of Stewart for Governor, Rawlins will be the successful candidate.

THE WASHINGTON ALMSHOUSE.
The contract for the new building has been awarded to Gilbert Cameron, at \$29,000, and the old materials.

Mr. Charles Hoskins is appointed architect.

TENNESSEE.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Maynard is elected in the 2d Knoxville District of Tennessee, to Congress, over his democratic competitor.

MUCH RELIEVED.

We learn from the Baltimore Clipper that Governor Lowe relieved himself of much bile and bilgewater a few days ago, in a speech at Frederick. The vocabulary of his Excellency is reported to have been surprisingly rich of kind, and redolent of the fish-market. The very name of American operated upon his stomach essentially, which caused such a vomiting of foul words and odorous epithets, as would have excited the admiration and envy of a Fire Point virgin. We trust that his Excellency is now so relieved as to be out of danger; but would advise, at any rate, the cleansing of his mouth with strong soap-suds, and the free use of a scrubbing-brush.

CRIMINAL SUGAR CANE.—Exceedingly sweet molasses has been made from the Chinese Sugar Cane in Norfolk county, Va., and excellent syrup has been made in Georgia. In the latter State, it is thought that the cane will come to maturity before frost, and thus two crops of syrup will be obtained. We have seen a small lot of the cane in Brookline, which is now between seven and eight feet high, the stalks being of the size of a man's finger.

IMPORTANT.

It is important that the evidence elicited during the trial of certain parties for an alleged riot in the city of Washington on the first of June last, including the speeches of the counsel for the defense, be published as soon as possible, and scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of our country. Much of our space will necessarily be occupied by the publication of these proceedings, to the exclusion of other matter. We cannot furnish our readers with anything more interesting or more important. The country has been flooded with false and malignant statements in relation to the doings of "Bloody Monday," sent abroad through the columns of the Democratic press of Washington, and the press all over the land have republished their accounts, to the prejudice and injury of the American party. But "Truth is mighty, and will prevail." The light is beginning to shine. Editors in New York and elsewhere have discovered that there are two sides to this question, and upon examination of the evidence already published, have found out that they were deceived and betrayed into the commission of injustice towards the Americans of Washington, and they have manfully acknowledged their unintentional error, and made all the atonement in their power by publishing the truth and calling the attention of their readers specially thereto.

When all these proceedings shall have been made public, as they will be through the columns of the "American," the people—the American people, native and naturalized—will see the true position of parties in Washington. They will see the great, triumphant Democratic party victorious in city and State, endeavoring to crush out the American party of the District, to smother American sentiment, to strangle American principle, to blot out the very name of American from the memories and hearts of Americans—to quench the fires that burn upon the altar of patriotism, in blood.

Thank God, there are some "chips" of the Revolutionary block still left, whose hearts are true as steel, and beat responsive to the call of their oppressed and persecuted brethren in Washington.

LOUISIANA.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that there is a bitter and irreconcilable feud between the Davison and the anti-Davison Democrats of the 3d Congressional district of Louisiana, arising out of the fact, that Mr. Davison was nominated, as his opponents affirm, in an unfair manner, and that he refused to withdraw and submit to the decision of another convention.

Nor is the quarrel confined to the 3d district, and the question of Davison's fair or unfair nomination; the Kansas question; the conduct of Gov. Walker and the endorsement and approval of his course by the Administration, is producing bitter feuds. Almost every Democratic press in the State has denounced Walker, though the party still try to make a distinction between him and Buchanan—a distinction without a difference—and support the latter, while fulminating their anathemas against the former.

SOMETHING FOR ALL TRUE AMERICANS TO THINK UPON.

In "DEBOW'S REVIEW," (Democrat) for July last, are some tables of statistics showing "crime among natives and foreigners," according to the last census, (1850). In the United States the total population is set down:

Native	Foreign
17,787,505.	2,210,828.
Native Convicts	Foreign Convicts
18,000	14,000.

Making a fraction over 75 convicts to every one hundred thousand of Native population, and a fraction over 633 convicts to every one hundred thousand of Foreign population; showing that crime among our imported population is considerably more than eight times greater than among our native-born citizens.

This estimate is from a paper by the Rev. R. Everest, an Englishman, who travelled in the United States some years ago, and sojourned a short time in this city. He read his paper before the Statistical Society of London.

Now, let every true American, whether Democrat, or Abolitionist, Whig or "Know-Nothing," think this matter over and draw his own conclusions.

AN EX-KNOW NOTHING.

The Union exults over the re-election of Mr. Savage to Congress, and seizes the occasion to pass a high eulogium upon him, and yet in the next breath pours out its abuse upon the Know-Nothings, not knowing we presume, that Colonel Savage is himself one of the "dark lantern, fraternality," has taken upon himself all the "horrid oaths" of which they are charged, and all the obligations of secrecy which others of that order take.

The Colonel joined the Know-Nothings in this city, at the Navy Yard, and after his admission, which he himself sought with much earnestness, expressed himself delighted with the order, and being called upon, made a speech, in which he congratulated himself on having become a member, said that the principles of the order were such as he had entertained all his life, and should entertain to the latest day of his existence, and was most happy that he had at last found a body of men with whom he could so cordially sympathize and harmonize. The Colonel afterwards denied, point blank, that he had ever joined the Know-Nothings.

"More Fight."

"We regret to learn that hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas."

"On or about the first of the present month, a war party of the Red Lake and pillager bands of Chippewas attacked detached parties of Sioux, farming or hunting, in the neighborhood of Lac Travers. The Chippewas took between thirty and forty scalps, and then hastily retreated down and across Red river, homewards. At one of the white settlements on Red river they killed five head of cattle, and destroyed considerable lumber."

"Late advices from the Sioux agency represent that a war party of Sioux has gone in pursuit of the Chippewas."

"A body of troops will probably be immediately sent to the Chippewa country to arrest the murderers, and intercept the Sioux, before the commission by them of acts of hostility."—*St. Paul (Min.) Pioneer.*

APPEARANCES.—A CORP that has harks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a lustrous is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means. Costly ornaments on ladies indicate, to eyes that are well open, a dilly lover or a husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a suit of plain and neat apparel, it is a sign that she has fair expectations, and a husband that can show a balance in his favor.—*New York Times.*

REFLECTIONS.

Marius Curus Dentatus, in the year of Rome, 463, obtained as consul a double triumph, for forcing the Samnites to sue for peace. This nation, having their country laid waste, sent their principal men as ambassadors to offer presents to Curus for his credit with the Senate, in order to their obtaining favorable terms of peace. * * *

They opened their deputation and offered him gold and silver. He answered them politely, but refused their presents.

The transaction here related occurred in the 462d year of Rome: in later times, when wealth and luxury abounded, he who should have refused gold and silver from any one, and for any purpose, would have been laughed at. How many are there in the United States at the present time, the 81st year of our independence, who would do as Curus did, under like circumstances? We trust there are many, but "the spoils" doctrine has so demoralizing and debasing an effect, that we apprehend few Curuses can be found in the party who consider public offices as fair "booty," to be distributed among the victors in a political campaign. We are a progressive people, as will be seen by comparing us with the old Romans; for we have reached a point of political profligacy and demoralization in eighty years, which they had not attained in 462 years.

Yet, with all his public virtue and incorruptibility, Curus was not a popular man—not a favorite with the people. Unfortunately such men seldom are; they are apt to be austere, and will not condescend to play the demagogue, or descend to the level of those who do, and who, that they may be generous and spend money freely among their friends, are necessitated to get it, by hook or by crook, honestly or dishonestly; and the people seldom give themselves any concern about where the money comes from or how it is gotten.

Mankind are alike everywhere, and in all ages. The great majority will support those, or that party, who, or which will promote their individual, personal interests, even though they know those they support to be unprincipled and profligate, and the party to be pursuing a course injurious to the country. The political events now transpiring, and which have taken place in the United States for the last thirty years, to go no further back, clearly demonstrate this. Our government is better protected in its action, than were those of the ancient Grecian and Roman, or the later Italian Republics; if it were not, it would soon meet the fate of all these; for men are men, whether they live in the first, ninth, or nineteenth centuries; and in all Republics there will be those who flatter and wheedle the people to obtain power, which, when obtained, they will use to enrich themselves out of the public treasury, and distribute offices to themselves and followers, regardless of the public good. And in a Republic whose annual expenditures amount to nearly eighty-five millions of dollars, and in which the great mass of the people give themselves no concern whatever, as to how this money is spent, such men, once in power, have ample opportunities of transferring a large amount of the surplus funds in the treasury to their own pockets and those of their favorites.

A distinguished writer and statesman of our own country has written thus:

"It is often said that farmers, merchants, and mechanics, are too inattentive to public affairs. This is undoubtedly true, and will forever be so. It is true; and their inattention to public affairs in the United States enables the profligate demagogue to pursue his object fearlessly and perseveringly. So far from having anything to do with public affairs, or controlling the destinies of this country—by theory in the hands of the people—there is scarcely a merchant or mechanic, of any standing, who does not fear, above all things, being considered a politician, or having anything to do with elections, those peculiar 'institutions,' if we may so call them, by which the people, if at all, must regulate public affairs. So far from the people governing in this country, they are governed by the demagogues, through party machinery. Who attend primary meetings? Who elect delegates to conventions which make nominations? Do the People, as a body? Do merchants, mechanics and farmers, who are 'well-to-do' in the world? No; those who are looking out for offices, contracts, profitable jobs, 'pickings and stealings,' plunder and spoils, and who combine and work together; at least those who belong to the same party; these govern the country."

Public Discomforts.

No people in the world take such good care of themselves individually as we Americans do, and none allow themselves to be so severely treated in mass. There is nowhere such private comfort and such public discomfort. Each man provides for himself the best possible constructed house, with the most complete appliances for comfort and ease. He has spacious rooms, wide stair-cases, soft carpets, lounging chairs, and all that art and ingenuity can contrive to lessen the pains and increase the pleasures of his daily life. He no sooner closes the front door upon himself and goes abroad, than he is obliged to submit to the worst possible treatment.

With the magnificent prospects for the future, it is hardly fair, perhaps, to complain of the deficiency, in New York at least, of public parks and gardens; but it is only reasonable to demand that those who have should be decently kept, and made available for comfort and enjoyment. Well, who thinks of looking for these in our public places, and if he should, where would he find them? This is the season for outdoor pleasure, for breathing the soft summer air, for strolling on the yielding sod, for reposing beneath the shade of trees, and studying the beauties of nature. But who so bold as to venture into our city parks without holding his nose and his breath? Who cares to trust his French boots to their dirty paths, or his summer suit to their unclean seats? As for strolling nature—unless the student is particularly devoted to the branch of natural history, when he will be always sure of finding a worm or a caterpillar under his very nose, or crawling in affectionate sympathy with his tastes about his neck—where can he read its lessons where all is neglect, disorder, and decay?

We are so dreadfully delicate in word, and so much the reverse in deed, in this country, that we hardly dare remind our readers of certain public requirements for the public comfort, the convenience of which abroad every traveller feels and acknowledges. We can only say that our theoretical delicacy in this respect makes us practically, and of necessity, not only the most uncomfortable, but the least decent of people in our public walks. The Japanese even put us to the blush in this respect, and take care, by the public provision in every street for individual necessities, to secure the general comfort and decency of the community.

If we would only apply some of our individual experience and good sense, by which we have succeeded in making ourselves so comfortable indoors to the improvement of our outdoor life, we might be freer than most people, not only from private, but public discomforts.—*Harper's Weekly.*

These are common sense views, and we heartily endorse them; and though they were designed, mainly, for the meridian of New York, they are equally applicable to the latitude of Washington. We commend the matter to our city Fathers, and hope the delicate hints of the "Weekly," will have a salutary effect in the National Metropolis. If "certain public requirements" are needed anywhere, they are in our city.

Furthermore, in Washington it is a penal offence to tie horses to trees or tree-boxes; and yet no public provision is made for this purpose. People who use horses are compelled to hire them held when they step out of their carriages in the street, or be at the risk of their running away, to the imminent danger of life and property, or else furnish, on their own account, the means of fastening them. In fact, travellers in Washington are in about as sad a predicament in this respect as travellers, in a certain place, in England once were in regard to another matter, when some individual gave vent to his grievances by writing upon a mile-board the following lines:

When this way you travel,
Pray bring your own gravel—
This road is not passable,
Not even jack-ass-like.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Washington Election Riots.
The examination of the persons charged with participating in the election riots at Washington has been dragging its slow length along for several days. So long as the testimony was favorable to the Democratic party, it was regularly reported by the Democratic newspapers, but since the witnesses for the defence have been called a different aspect has been given to the affair and the Democrats have ceased to report the progress of the examination.

The trial takes place before a Democratic judge, who appears to have manifested a most shameful partisanship in his conduct of the examination. He seems to be anxious to rule out every point raised by the defence, and to thwart the counsel in developing the true history of the causes which led to the affair. He would not permit evidence to be introduced showing that the mayor had a previous knowledge that strangers were coming to interfere with the election, and that he could with that knowledge, have arrested the attempt. He would not allow it to be shown that liquor was freely distributed from the City Hall amongst the police and to the marines on the day of the election, and that thus they were made excitable and ill qualified for the duties which were imposed upon them. He would not allow it to be proved that a plan had been formed before the election to congregate foreigners at the polls early on the morning of the election. It seems to be a fixed fact that the Democratic judge has strained several points to exclude testimony which is considered proper in defence of the accused parties, and it is said that great excitement exists in Washington in consequence.

The shameless partiality of the Court has elicited the severe condemnation of impartial unprejudiced persons. It is evident that justice is not the object in view. According to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who has analyzed the testimony, the following facts have been developed during the trial. The testimony of the prosecution shows that there was no necessity of calling out the military, and the fact that they were called out, and with serious loss, reflects deep discredit upon those who were the chief agents in the loss of lives which followed. It is on proof:

First, That Mayor Magruder, being on the witness stand, admitted that he did not call upon the Mayor to the District to assist him in maintaining order on that day, and that, although that officer was in the Mayor's office before and at the time the application for the Marines was made to the President, he had no conversation with him on the subject. The Marshal occupies in the District a position equivalent to that of the Sheriff in Philadelphia, and was the first man to whom the Mayor should have looked for assistance, he having the power to call out his posse comitatus, and yet, he was not even consulted in so grave an emergency. A question being put by one of the counsel for the defence, for the purpose of showing that the civil authority of the Executive had not been resorted to and exhausted before calling out the military, it was promptly ruled out by the Court.

Secondly, Major Tyler, who commanded the Marines on that day, asserted distinctly, on the witness stand, that he received no orders whatever from the Mayor to fire upon the crowd, nor even to take the cannon from the party that had in his possession, but that he fired on his own responsibility, or, as he says in self defence, in ordering one platoon of twenty-five men to fire. These proved to be poor marksmen, and deserved to be cashiered for incompetency, for the only result of their twenty-five shots was the wounding of one poor fellow in the leg. The second company, and the one that did all the maiming and killing, he testified did fire without the order of the Mayor's orders, but having inadvertently admitted that they probably had orders from Capt. Maddox, his subordinate, he attempts to justify that officer, and says that he would have deserved to be cashiered if he had not thus acted. This is strange doctrine. If the men had received general orders to fire at will, would he not have said so, and it was no doubt very disagreeable for them to receive a paving stone and perhaps empty shots from the rabble, but to assert that the platoon was justified in firing without the orders of the superior officer in command, is, begging Capt. Tyler's pardon, simply ridiculous, and shows a wretched state of discipline in that branch of the national services at the Navy-yard. No court martial has been ordered in regard to this flagrant breach of the ordinary rules of civilized warfare; but Capt. Tyler has been promoted to a majority! Possibly it is the design of that gallant officer to make Capt. Maddox the scape-goat for his own shortcomings.

Thirdly, The counsel for three of the accused, when the testimony for the prosecution closed, asked their discharge on the ground that not a word had been uttered by any of the witnesses implicating them in the least degree, and there was therefore no defence for them to make; but the learned and impartial judge refused the application. Comment is unnecessary. Victims were wanted, and it evidently makes little difference with the prosecution whether they are innocent or guilty.

HOBSON'S ABOUT.

Very indignant at the exposure of last week—has made very material domestic changes—liberty of servants considerably curtailed—rates of discount reduced to three per cent.—Monday next fixed as a day of rejoicing amongst the five per cents.—Hobson wants to know the name of the Know-Nothing who violated his obligation by reporting his application for membership to the second ward Council—name will be given next week.

ALIEN SUFFRAGE.

Senator Jones in his speech (see Intelligencer) says, that the States have a right to decide who shall have the right of suffrage. Mr. Jones does not pretend to be a lawyer, and he could not have read either Mr. Calhoun's masterly argument, or Mr. Madison's writings in the Federalist on this subject; nor Mr. Clayton's unanswerable logic upon it, or he would never have uttered what he is reported to have said. What is the use of naturalization? If it be not to remove the disabilities of alienage? And if the States can remove them—the principal one being the right to vote, why was the exclusive right to pass naturalization laws given to Congress? In the States where aliens are allowed to vote, they seldom trouble themselves to take out naturalization papers; and why should they? The idea that a State can enable aliens, not in the country ten days, to vote for Presidential electors, and thereby control, perhaps, the election of a Chief Magistrate of this nation, is a very mistaken, not to say an absurd one. Of the evils with which this usurpation of power by the States is fraught, we will not speak now.

No. 17.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1887.

MR. EDITOR: It is obligatory upon every member of the American party to repudiate at once his subscription to those papers, the Star and States, which reflect the sentiments of the adverse dominant party, and of course are steadily and violently hostile to the American party and its principles. They are employing whatever ability and power they can command to crush and destroy the vitality and existence of the American party in this city. These papers, since the repetition of the "Boston Massacre" in our midst, on the 1st of June last, have been sedulously engaged in publishing false and ex parte statements touching that grave affair. They have suppressed the material facts and disseminated falsehoods throughout the land, to poison and prejudice the public mind, which has had the effect they desired—the recent elections have resulted disastrously to the American party, and probably enabled the Locofoco party to secure a triumphant majority in the next Congress. It therefore behooves every American to patronize a paper recently established in this city, called the "American," which fully represents and embodies the principles of the American party. It should receive their cordial, hearty, and undivided support.

The Star and States have denounced, abused, and misrepresented the American party; they have poured out their anathemas and denunciations upon them as thick and as quick as the vivid streams of lightning which flash from the heavens, and as loud and terrible as the tremendous peals of thunder which follow; yet they stand untrifled and unmoved; they laugh at the storm and mock at its fury. The American party still survives, and will continue to survive, despite the howlings and denunciations of these unscrupulous presses. The American party is stronger here and elsewhere than on the eve of the last Presidential canvass. Their power and ubiquity will be felt and acknowledged by the Locofoco party before their exit from their present elevation.

The American party will rally for the great conflict in 1890, and if they do not prove irresistible, they will at least be formidable, and in all probability hold the balance of power. They are resolved to maintain their distinctive features as a political and separate organization, and will not consent to any coalition or affiliation with any party, or be consolidated or merged either in Free Soilism or Locofocoism, but preserve their own nationality and existence as an American party. They will compromise no fixed principles with any party, nor deviate from any established or cardinal maxim, laid down by their platform. They have an important mission to accomplish, viz., to restore the country to its original and pristine simplicity, to its wonted security, serenity, and tranquility, and finally to those fundamental principles upon which our Government is founded, and by which it was designed to be administered. Let not the Locofoco party lay the flattering unction to their soul that the American party is subdued or vanquished. The feeling of Americanism at this time pervades the breasts of millions of conservative Americans, and the day may not be far distant when five hundred thousand plumes will wave in the air, and myriads of bayonets bristle in the sun, to defend and vindicate those inherent rights of man, and to us from illustrious revolutionary ancestry, that we may preserve them unimpaired, and bequeath them as a legacy to countless generations yet to come.

Defeat and victory, adversity and prosperity, will alternately sway the career of this glorious American party, the only true national and patriotic party in the Republic. Its progress is onward, and its success is a fixed fact. A signal and brilliant triumph must eventually reward its persevering efforts.

AMERICANUS.

A New and Alarming Doctrine.

There is a Judge in Washington by the name of Crawford, who has enunciated a new and startling doctrine on the subject of the rights of native and adopted citizens. He maintains that if there is any difference between those two classes of citizens, it is in favor of the naturalized class. Here is his language:

"A naturalized citizen has a right to his vote as much," said Judge Crawford, "as you or I, or any other native, and that right must be fully respected. It is not preposterous," continued the Judge, "to refuse a citizen his right of suffrage because he was born in England, or Ireland or Germany. If there be any difference—as in fact there is not, and ought not to be in reason nor in law—the difference is in their favor, for they have made this country their own, by adoption, by voluntary choice; whilst we had no choice, for we were born here."

Commenting upon this the Lynchburg Virginian has the following:

"Here we have most sublime doctrine! The difference, if any, is in favor of the foreigner—for he came here from choice, while we are here because we couldn't help it!"

"The difference being in favor of the foreigner, we would suggest that our Constitution, and Federal, be so amended as to permit none but foreigners to hold office. If the difference is in their favor, there can be no objection, of course, to making this difference applicable to offices, as well as suffrage."

"How many of these foreigners, before coming here, supposed that they had greater rights here than the native born? How many of them supposed that they would be entitled to the right of suffrage at all? Not one, we venture to say, in a thousand."—*Richmond Whig.*

It will be seen by the foregoing, that Judge Crawford has at length uttered something which he has remembered. There are some who prefer to become famous even for bad deeds—rather than not at all. ERASTUS burned a temple to save his name from oblivion; as he could immortalize himself by no good action, he resorted to a bad one, and accomplished his purpose. The names of Nero, Caligula, Domitian and Otho, and, as a Jeffries, have been handed down to posterity as men celebrated only for their cruelty and crimes. Infamy only, has preserved their memory, by making them objects of detestation.

The Game in their own Hands.

The spoils party now have things their own way as they had in 1836, and their acts and doings will inevitably bring about the same results as then. Corruption in every department of the federal and State governments, where they have full swing, will develop themselves, and startle and arouse the people as in 1840. With a cotemporary of the West, we say, let them win and surfeit upon the spoils—let them give way our public lands to foreigners—let their land agents grow fat and the people lean—let another avalanche of Northern Democracy with Southern feelings sweep over the country, and then the people will vote to the polls and vote. In the present election we have lost members of Congress and the Legislature by the unparliamentary neglect of our friends to go and vote. The returns will show when they are all footed up. The Democrats never fail to vote—our party frequently do. Our skirts are clear—we have done our duty—but those Americans and Whigs who failed to do theirs must feel the lashings of their own consciences.—*Knoxville Register.*

JEFFRIES, THE MONSTER JUDGE.
The union of a powerful understanding with boisterous violence and the basest subservency, singularly fitted him to be the tool of a tyrant. He wanted, indeed, the aid of hypocrisy, but he was free from its restraints. He had that reputation for boldness which many men preserve, as long as they are personally safe, by violence in their councils and their language. If he had feared danger, he never feared shame, which much more frequently restrains the powerful. Perhaps the unbridled fury of his temper enabled him to threaten and intimidate with more effect than a man of equal wickedness with a cooler character. He was by nature cruel, and a slave to the court [king].

Southerners Read.

For three days, ending 3d of July, the number of foreigners that arrived at that single port was EIGHT THOUSAND AND EIGHT HUNDRED—averaging THREE THOUSAND A DAY, AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PER HOUR—AND TWO TO THE MINUTE.

This is going on at all other ports, though on a smaller scale, and will no continue under Buchanan's reign. This being then at the rate of ONE MILLION PER YEAR! They are to take this country, and elect the President in 1860, if Americans do not check their progress. The Democratic candidates for Congress in this State, are for the foreigners—their candidate for Governor is for them—and if that party get the Legislature, they will elect Senators of the same odious stripe!

[New York Express.]

AN HONEST MAN.—A Mr. Ridgeway, who in 1810 was in business in New York as a joiner, became involved, and obtained a discharge under the insolvent law. He then went West and established himself in Columbus in the plow making business. Having during the past year received a payment of \$9000 from a railroad company, he revisited New York with the intention of finding his old creditors, their representatives, and squaring his accounts. He was able to find but one of the original creditors living, to whom he paid the debt of forty-seven years' standing. He also paid the children of one of his other creditors whom he succeeded in finding. Mr. Ridgeway, represented his district in Congress for six years.

Washington National Monument Board.
Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, will be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at five P. M., at their usual place of meeting.

First Vice President.
The above meeting was this day adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) at which time the members of the board are requested to attend.

First Vice President.

August 25, 1887.

RALLY AMERICANS!

THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO SUSTAIN AMERICAN DOCTRINES IN WASHINGTON CITY are invited to meet at TEMPERANCE HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 P. M. None but thorough-going and devoted friends of the cause are expected to be present.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

OF THE

STILL CLUB.

THE MEMBERS OF THE STILL CLUB announce to their friends, and the public generally, that at the earnest request of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, they have determined to give an Excursion to Leonardtown and Pines Point on Friday, September 11, 1887.

They have chartered the safe and commodious Steamer, POWHATAN, Captain MITCHELL, for the occasion.

WITHERS' Brass and String Band have been engaged.

Men furnished by an experienced caterer.

TICKETS two dollars, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; to be had of the Committee or on board of the boat on the morning of the Excursion, and at the following places: O. Boswell's Drug Store, corner Virginia avenue and Seventh street. Captain Birch's foot of Eleventh street. Mrs. Hoffman's opposite Centre Market; John Martin's, Pennsylvania avenue between First and Second streets; Joseph E. Burch, Pennsylvania avenue between Second and Third streets; Wm. Yoots, corner of Seventh and L streets; J. D. Birch, F street between Eighth and Ninth streets; J. W. Bean, Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard; J. Willet, do.

The Boat will leave her wharf, foot of Sixth street, at eight o'clock, A. M.

On board will leave the Navy-Yard at Seven o'clock, and the Capitol at half-past seven o'clock.